APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO APPROPRIATE THE PUBLIC WATERS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY JUL 27 2010	
Returned to applicant for correction		
Corrected Application filed	Map filed JUL 28 2010 under 8 0 0 2 8	
The applicant Patua Project, LLC		
9670 Gateway Drive, Suite 200	of Reno	
Street Address or P.O. Box	City or Town	
NV, 89521	hereby make(s) application for permission to appropriate the	
State and ZIP Code public waters of the State of Nevada, as hereina	ifter stated. (If applicant is a corporation, give date and place of	
incorporation; if a copartnership or association, give		
February 23, 2007, State of Nevada	e names of members.)	
The source of water is Geothermal Reservoir		
	Name of the stream, lake, underground, spring or other sources.	
	Name of the stream, lake, underground, spring or other sources.	
	Name of the stream, take, underground, spring or other sources. ons per minute (18.493 second feet) One second foot equals 448.83 gallons per minute.	
 2. The amount of water applied for is 8,300 gallo (a) If stored in a reservoir give the number of acres 3. The water is to be used for Other Industrial 	Name of the stream, take, underground, spring or other sources. One per minute (18.493 second feet) One second foot equals 448.83 gallons per minute. e-feet	
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Revised 07/09

5. The water is to be diverted from its source at the following point: (Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision of public survey, and by course and distance to a found section corner. If on unsurveyed land, it should be so stated.) Point of diversion is located within the SE1/4 SW1/4 Section 17, T20N, R26E, MDB&M. The found northwest corner of Section 20, T20N, R26E, MDB&M, is located, from the point of diversion, at a bearing of S47deg.45min.34sec, W and a distance of 1867.43 feet.		
6. Place of use: (Describe by legal subdivision. If on unsurveyed land Geothermal power generation facility situated in the S Section 21, T20N, R26E, MDB&M.	t, it should be so stated) E1/4 NW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4, and SW1/4 NW1/4 .	
7. Use will begin about January 1	and end about December 31 of each year.	
	Month and Day ons of NRS 535.010 you may be required to submit plans and State manner in which water is to be diverted, i.e. diversion structure, ditches and flumes,	
Geothermal fluid from the geothermal reservoir will be downhole pumps and motors, and routed to the place of	e diverted via drilled geothermal production wells, fitted with of use via a system of above-ground pipelines.	
9. Estimated cost of works: \$30,000,000.00		
10. Estimated time required to construct works: Two	(2) years	
	(If the well is complete, describe works.)	
11. Estimated time required to complete the application	on of water to beneficial use: Five (5) years	
12. Provide a detailed description of the proposed proprovide a detailed description may cause a delay in processing.)	ject and its water usage (use attachments if necessary): (Failure to	
See Attachments		
power plant cooling purposes. The required geotherm within the geothermal well field, which includes the w	3.300 gpm of geothermal fluid, from the geothermal reservoir, for all fluid will be produced from one of a combination of wells rell that is the subject of this application, whose point of diversion hunique points of diversion are the subjects of other applications.	
	Kenneth Bonin, Sr.	
	Type or grint page Charty	
kbonin@vulcanpower.com	Devoit 12/2	
E-mail Address	Signature, applicant or agent	
(775) 284-8842 Phone No.	Patua Project, LLC	
FRANCE NO.	Company Name	
APPLICATION MUST BE SIGNED	9670 Gateway Drive, Suite 200	
BY THE APPLICANT OR AGENT	Street Address or PO Box	
	Reno, NV 89521	
	City, State, ZIP Code	
Revised 07/09 \$300 FILING FEE AND SUPPORTING	MAP MUST ACCOMPANY APPLICATION	

Protested: September 24, 2010, by David F. Stix, Deena E. and Timothy Edmonston, September 27, 2010, by the City of Fernley $Pro. \ Overruled \ 4/28/11$ See Ruling #6108

Patua Geothermal Project
State of Nevada
Water Appropriation Application

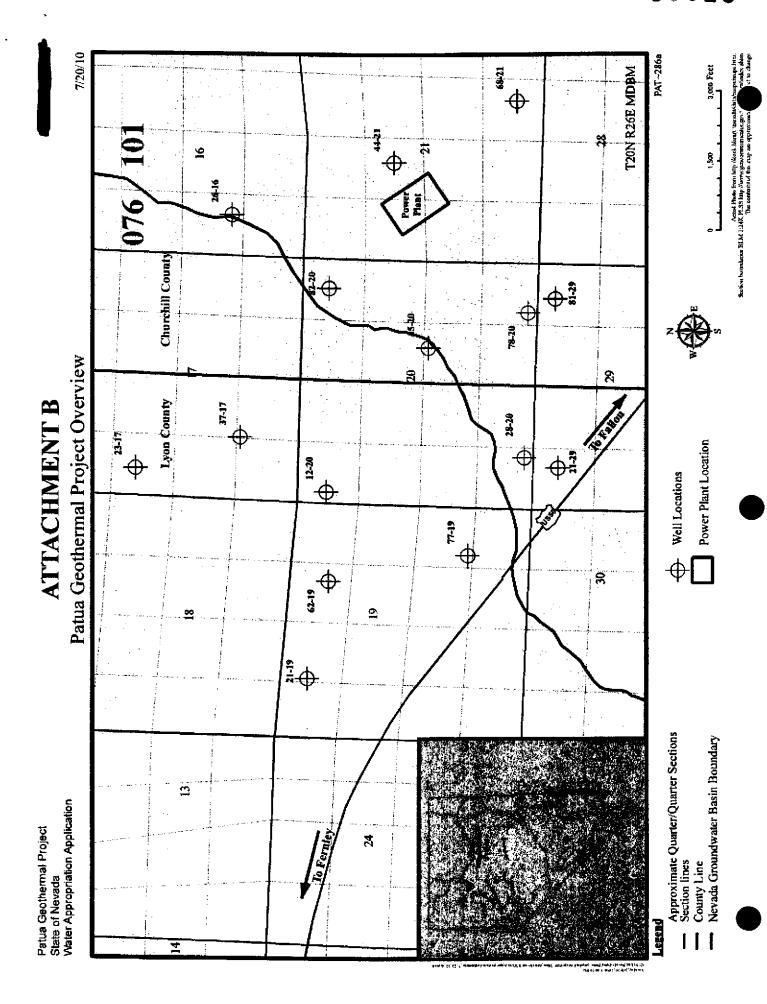
ATTACHMENT A

Description of Proposed Project, Geothermal Fluid Usage, & Public Benefit

Patua Project, LLC is developing a nominal 60 MW net geothermal electrical generation facility known as the Patua Geothermal Project. The location of the project is approximately seven miles east of Fernley, Nevada. The project area straddles the Carson Desert (101) and Fernley (76) groundwater basins. Exploration of the geothermal resource to be utilized by the facility is ongoing, however, it is understood that the resource characteristics are sufficient to support a "binary" geothermal facility. The facility cooling system will utilize geothermal fluids, from the geothermal reservoir, which will be retrieved from one or a combination of wells in the geothermal well field. The geothermal fluid will be directed to the facility though a system of pipe lines, where it will become combined with geothermal fluids produced from other wells for a combined total of up to approximately 8,300 gpm, which will eventually end up in the cooling tower. Attachment B depicts the proposed geothermal well field.

During the cooling process, geothermal fluid from the cooling tower is pumped to the condenser where it is used to condense the working fluid vapor from the turbine exhaust. After passing through the condenser, a portion of the geothermal fluid, known as "blowdown", is reinjected to the reservoir in order to maintain optimal levels of dissolved solids in the circulating cooling fluid flow. The remainder of the cooling fluid will return to the cooling tower where some of it will be evaporated. Blowdown and evaporation represent losses to the total circulating cooling fluid flow that must be supplemented during operation by a continuous supply of "make-up" fluid, equal to the sum of blowdown and evaporation. Currently, the exact quantity of make-up fluid that will be required for the cooling process is unknown and is ultimately a function of many variables, including, but not limited to, resource temperature and pressure, total dissolved solids, and the specific condenser technology employed at the facility, which varies among the various manufacturers of geothermal facilities. Although the exact quantity of make-up fluid cannot be determined at this time, a general rule-of-thumb is that it would not exceed twenty (20) percent of the total production rate of geothermal fluid from the reservoir. Attachment C depicts the cooling process assuming that the geothermal fluid needed for electricity generation and make-up fluid, combined, does not exceed 41,500 gpm.

Benefits of geothermal power include increased availability of renewable energy, diversified domestic baseload power generation, low greenhouse gas emissions, increased revenue for State of Nevada, and local governments, potential increased revenue to several types of local businesses, as well as, temporary and permanent employment opportunities for local residents. Temporary employment will include numerous types of construction and construction support positions. The permanent employment opportunities span across a large range of skill levels. Positions will include various types of skilled labor (mechanics, electricians, engineers, plant operators, scientists, etc.), administrative labor (secretarial, accounting and other office work), general labor (technical support, janitorial, etc) as well as managerial and supervisory positions. The expected life of the project is 30 years; however, it is likely that the project will have an even longer useful lifetime.



Patua Geothermal Project State of Nevada Water Appropriation Application

ATTACHMENT C

